IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS WACO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

S

6:18-CR-326-ADA

v.

ANDRE LAMONT DILLARD

Defendant.

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR TRANSFER TO HALFWAY HOUSE

Andre Lamont Dillard, a federal prisoner, incarcerated at a Bureau of Prisoners ("BOP") facility sent a *pro se* letter to the Court requesting that he serve the balance of his sentence in a halfway house. ECF No. 52. After carefully reviewing the motion and the applicable law, the Court **DENIES** Defendant's Motion to Transfer to a Halfway House.

I. BACKGROUND

On January 14, 2019, Defendant Mr. Brooks pled guilty to one count of Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) & 924(a)(2). ECF No. 30 at 3. On May 16, 2019, the Court sentenced Mr. Williams to a total term of twenty-one months, with three years of supervised release to follow. ECF No. 34. On February 7, 2022, this Court revoked Mr. Brooks's term of supervised release because he violated terms of his supervision. ECF No. 53. He was then remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal for a term of imprisonment of nine months. *Id*.

On January 27, 2022, this Court received a letter written by Mr. Brooks asking this Court to move him to a halfway house for three to six months. ECF No. 52. He argues that he will lose

his place of residence. *Id.* There is no indication from his letter that he asked the Bureau of Prisons ("BOP") to be transferred to a halfway house.

II. DISCUSSION

Two statutory provisions govern the BOP's authority to transfer inmates to halfway houses. 18 U.S.C. §§ 3621(b) and 3624(c)." *Sacora v. Thomas*, 628 F.3d 1059, 1061–62 (9th Cir. 2010). First, § 3621(b) "governs the BOP's authority in cases where a prisoner who has *more* than a year left to serve his or her prison sentence requests a transfer to a [halfway house]." *Id.* (emphasis added). Second, section 3624(c)(1) governs the designation of prisoners to a halfway house who have less than one year of their prison sentence to serve. Under either provision, the Attorney General—and by delegation the BOP—has exclusive authority and discretion to designate the place of an inmate's confinement. *Moore v. United States Att'y Gen.*, 473 F.2d 1375, 1376 (5th Cir. 1973); *Ledesma v. United States*, 445 F.2d 1323, 1324 (5th Cir. 1971). "[A]ny approach that puts the judicial branch in charge of designating the place of confinement for a federal prisoner—no matter how well justified on utilitarian grounds—collides with 18 U.S.C. § 4082(b), which gives the Attorney General unfettered discretion to decide where to house federal prisoners." *In re Gee*, 815 F.2d 41, 42 (7th Cir. 1987).

Based on the foregoing, this Court does not have the authority to order that Mr. Brooks be transferred to a halfway house. Only the BOP can make that determination. Any ruling on this Motion by this Court would have no binding effect on the BOP. This comports with the approach that other courts in the Fifth Circuit have taken in denying requests to transfer to a halfway house. *United States v. Felan*, No. 2:14-876-1, 2020 WL 4547155, at *5 (S.D. Tex. Aug. 5, 2020) (holding that "this Court does not have the authority to order that Defendant be transferred to a halfway house or medical facility."); *Brown v. Underwood*, No. 3:19-CV-1706-B-BN, 2019 WL

5580106, at *2 (N.D. Tex. Aug. 22, 2019), report and recommendation adopted, 2019 WL 5579198 (N.D. Tex. Oct. 28, 2019) (holding that the defendant was not entitled to habeas relief for his request for judicially-imposed placement in a halfway house). Mr. Brooks is of course not precluded from asking the BOP to transfer him to a halfway house.

For those reasons, Defendant's Motion to Transfer to Halfway House (ECF No. 52) is **DENIED**.

SIGNED this 23rd day of February, 2022.

ALAN D ALBRIGHT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE